

# EEC

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# The extension of the European Community and Europe's economic and political responsibility in the world

Extracts from the address by the President of the Commission of the EEC  
Professor Walter Hallstein  
to the joint meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly  
of the Council of Europe  
Strasbourg, 23 September 1966

As every year, the Commission of the European Economic Community greets with satisfaction the Joint Meeting of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and of the European Parliament. I am happy at the opportunity of addressing you again today on this occasion. For this is a place in which the solidarity of the peoples of Europe with each other — and this also means with the work of the Community — is most completely in evidence.

I feel all the more justified in saying this in that the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe passed a Resolution on 26 January 1966, which is worthy of our closest attention because of the sympathetic attitude it displays towards the European Community. The reports presented to both bodies show clear signs of this attitude, and I should like to convey my warmest congratulations to the Rapporteurs, M. Catroux for the European Parliament and MM. Czernetz, Kershaw and Reverdin for the Consultative Assembly. The outstanding quality of these reports does much to make our task easier. They sum up the problems in a most thorough manner and provide a solid basis for our discussions. I must confess, however, that this very quality places me in a somewhat embarrassing position. I was keenly aware of this when faced with the analysis submitted by the Rapporteur of the European Parliament. The fact that I, speaking on behalf of another Community body, am in a way sitting on the same side of the conference table as he, should not prevent me from congratulating him.

By and large, I can agree with what he has said on behalf of the Parliament of the Community, and this both as regards the questions put and the method followed. I can agree with the diagnosis, whether it be of the present situation or of the future outlook not only in the economic field but also from the psychological angle. In particular, however, I can approve the therapy, i.e. the necessity for economic union and the inadequacy of a mere free trade arrangement — with all the consequences which stem from this fundamental choice: fidelity to the Treaty of Rome, to the pregnant dynamism of the Community, for which he has coined the striking phrase "success calls for further successes", and with the detailed prospects for successful new negotiations on the widening of the Community.

It is becoming more and more widely accepted that the only way to extend the European Economic Community is by way of a broad European solution. If one shares this opinion, as the Commission does, the steady development of the European Community is one of the most important prerequisites.....

The decisions of this summer have completed a first great phase of development in the Community — but it is only a first phase. The transitional period comes to an end in 1970. By then we must complete a second great phase of Community development in order to perfect what has so far been only partially achieved, i.e. to give the European economy a complete European order and thus make one economy of the six national economies.....

Politically, too, the European Community is a reality. If it did not exist we might doubt whether the European states would be in a position to find and apply common solutions to questions which touch on vital interests. Its existence is the precedent which can be evoked by all who hope for, desire and demand a common policy not only in the economic and social fields but also in others — and here the rapporteur of the European Parliament rightly points to foreign policy and questions of security. Everyone knows that in these fields the Member States today go their different ways. European economic integration is nevertheless a great example, not as a model to be slavishly imitated in every detail, but simply because it exists.

True, advances in economic integration are certainly not dependent on such wider unification in other fields. There is hardly anything in economic integration which it would be impossible to achieve because differences of opinion exist on frontier questions, strategic problems or relations between Europe and the United States or the East. This should also be true of the common commercial policy.

On the other hand, economic integration does not lead automatically to complete integration; but by its very existence, and because of the wealth of experience which it makes available it is a permanent spur to more far-reaching unification. I once expressed this by saying that it produces a propensity to unification which then spreads to these other fields. M. Catroux has found another expression which seems to me very felicitous and comes to the same thing : he speaks of “the effect of the Community on the capacity of Member States to seek unity in other than purely economic fields”.

This political character is probably the main reason why there is today no real alternative to the European Community, if it is really desired to achieve in western Europe a unification worthy of the name. The elimination of obstacles to trade is important and useful, but it does not mean the unification of Europe, it is not even economic integration. And it is as true as ever that a large preference area aimed only at commercial advantages and not even striving for any political content would hardly be acceptable to the outside world, particularly the United States. This we know from many authoritative statements. M. Catroux has set out in detail the legal, institutional and economic reasons — along with the political ones — why the desired inclusion of other European states cannot be brought about by any means other than the extension of the Community. Extension of the Community basically means extension of this present Community, its principles and the factual situation which it has meanwhile created. I have nothing to add to these reasons.

This justifies the belief — and here I agree with Mr Kershaw — that the Members of EFTA will seek individually to solve the problem of their relations with the EEC and that there will therefore be no package deal.

Mr Kershaw's report on developments in Great Britain is extremely instructive and obviously the work of a competent observer. We especially welcomed the statement made by the British Foreign Secretary in Stockholm on 6 March 1966,



which he quotes. It is also encouraging to know that the Commonwealth question is being approached in a calmer spirit and that this problem, which is naturally of considerable importance, is not being over-dramatised. His account of developments in Britain leads Mr Kershaw to the conclusion that the debate on the principle of Great Britain's membership can now be considered to have ended in a positive manner.

The Commission has noted with pleasure that the trend of thought in almost all the European countries which do not yet belong to the Community has led to quite similar results. The Community is therefore more and more considered, in other European countries too, as the only possible form of constructive economic integration for Europe. As evidence of this I may be allowed to recall once again the Resolution of 26 January 1966, in which the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe expressly recognized that a wider European Community offers the best basis for achieving the economic and political unity of Europe. Discussion is increasingly concentrated on the shape which this solution can take in practice. Our experience suggests — let me repeat this — that the Community expanded by accession of the candidates would still have to be an economic union in conformity with the Treaty of Rome; it would have to include the common agricultural system and, from the institutional angle, it would have to follow the procedures and rules of the Rome Treaty. The Commission is not blind to the considerable political and economic difficulties which face our European neighbours in this connection.

In the case of Great Britain — and here, too, I agree with the Rapporteurs — it should be remembered that although some of the problems which caused us so much worry in the past have now become less important, other difficult questions have taken their place — in the first place, Great Britain's balance-of-payments situation and monetary equilibrium. Everything depends, and our own thoughts on the subject confirm this, on the degree of success achieved in the attempts to arrive at a better financial equilibrium in that country. We all hope that the balance-of-payments situation will soon improve as a result of these measures. (Mr Kershaw has put forward his own cautious estimate of the time required).

We have also read the remarks made by the Rapporteur of the Consultative Assembly on the situation of the pound and his assessment of this situation with great attention. We agree with his conclusion that the present weakness of the pound is of international concern and that the sudden collapse of this currency would seriously harm world trade.

It is certain that there is no alternative to the European Community, but it is just as certain that the European Economic Community is hardly complete as long as it is not extended to other European states. One of our big tasks continues to be the establishment of a permanent link between the other European states and the Community. The European continent is a single entity from many angles — historical, political, geographical — and this entity should be organized as comprehensively as possible. M. Czernetz summed up the problem very neatly when he spoke of the need for political collaboration between the economic partners, which would at first be on an informal basis, but should gradually be more highly organised.

Since, as M. Catroux has put it, the European Economic Community influences the capacity of the Member States to seek unification in fields of action outside the purely economic, participation in economic integration is of fundamental importance.

The position is, then, that initially only a few states took part in this attempt at unification that we call the Community, while others — certainly for reasons which we respect — decided not to join. But that is not the end of the story. Instead of a movement towards unification in which all European states in a position to do so take part right from the beginning, history has so ordered this process that a specific group is formed and that others subsequently join the group.

To reproach this advance party with causing the split or to insinuate that those nations which at first remained aloof wished to prevent European unity is out of place. Reproaches of this kind, if I see it aright, are today a thing of the past

From the economic angle, too, a widening of the Community is doubtless to everyone's advantage. For close on nine years we have observed in the Community how much economic drive there is in the concept of the Rome Treaty and what it means for the economies of the Member States. All these advantages which have long been known, would in a wider Community be even more effective. Co-operation in scientific and technological development has been rightly singled out for mention in the reports of the two Houses here assembled. The Community as it is today stands, from the angle of its economic advantages halfway between a situation where there would be no economic integration at all in Europe and one in which most European states would be fully involved in this process of integration. The assertion that the existence side by side of the European Economic Community and EFTA is economically harmful is therefore correct in so far as an extension of the Community would bring ever greater advantages. It is incorrect if it implies that there has been any absolute loss due to the dichotomy — that the simultaneous existence of the two associations is economically more disadvantageous than if there were neither Community nor EFTA. The published figures for the development of trade in and between the two groups speak for themselves.

An extension of the Community would also alter its relationship to the rest of the world. What material form these changes would take and in what direction they would lead is more difficult to say. One thing that is certain is that such a Community would carry more weight on the world political scene and that this alone would permit a more balanced relationship, on all sides, with both the United States and the Eastern bloc countries.

By this I mean that we Europeans bear a responsibility to the world. Mr. Czernetzki has rightly placed this view in the forefront of his considerations. First and foremost we have a responsibility towards ourselves: we have an opportunity to assert ourselves and make our voice heard in world affairs. We must be a factor, a generator of social, economic and political progress. Moreover this is also our responsibility towards others.

Not only is the European Economic Community a reality, but so are those advantages which the existence of the Community, incomplete as it still is, has already brought to the world. Of this I should like to give three examples

The European Economic Community is in the first place already an element of stability in the world economy. On account of the greater flexibility of the pattern of trade in the Community, the Member States are in a position to support each other in correcting deviations from the path of equilibrium. The internal stability of this economic power of continental dimensions is already having its effects on the outside world.

Secondly, there are the even more striking arguments concerning trade. European integration has proved to be advantageous not only for the Community but also for our trade partners throughout the world. The Community has not turned inwards towards self-sufficiency, nor is it in a position to do so. M. Catroux has again pertinently defined the situation. Everybody knows the figures : in 1965 the Community's trade deficit amounted to DM 5 500 million. The prospects for world trade offered by the policy of European unification are already shown by the Kennedy Round which, like the Dillon Round before it, came about because of the successful build-up of the Community. The special attention which Mr. Kershaw devotes to these negotiations is therefore thoroughly justified.

The third example concerns development policy. I think the European Economic Community has, as far as lies within its power accepted its responsibility in this field too. Its achievements in the worldwide campaign against poverty are there to be seen : our imports from the developing countries were in 1964 about 20 times higher than those of the USSR (45 times higher if trade with Cuba is excluded), fully twice as high as those of the United Kingdom, and considerably higher than those of the United States. This shows clearly the extent to which imports have been boosted through the economic growth promoted in the Community by integration. Since 1958 the Community's imports from the developing countries have risen over twice as quickly as those of the United States. Thus the Common Market offers to the developing countries, as to others, good prospects for exports. Its existence represents for them too an element of economic stability.

If trade with the developing countries is not growing at the same record rate as trade with the industrial countries, this is not the fault of European integration but a consequence of the well-known fact that highly industrialized regions develop their trade with similarly developed regions faster than with others.

Economic, geographical and historical ties have directed the EEC's development activities primarily towards the Mediterranean area and Africa. European development policy is not, however, limited to certain regions. Trade figures already prove this : our imports from the developing countries as a whole have risen far more sharply than imports from the associated African countries.

In the future, too, the European Community will steadily widen its area of responsibility as it progresses towards unification. The link between today's two subjects is one of cause and effect : the European Community must indeed be widened; and Europe has economic and political responsibilities to shoulder in the world. Would anyone want to deny this ?

# I. The firm in the European Economic Community

Extracts from the address by M. Colonna di Paliano  
Member of the Commission at the Round Table  
(Milan, 22-23 September 1966)

On the initiative of the Istituto Studi Politici Internazionali, a Round Table on the Firm in the European Economic Community was arranged in Milan on 22 and 23 September 1966.

M. Colonna di Paliano opened the meeting with an introductory report from which we quote some extracts:

With the Council decisions of last July the first phase of establishment of the Community may be said to be virtually completed.

In this phase the emphasis has been placed on the speediest possible opening of the six markets to competition from each other.

(...)

In order to create a true common market, abolishing customs duties and quotas in intra-Community trade is a great deal, but not everything. Many other obstacles and barriers remain to be removed. Moreover, the establishment of the Common Market involves the institution of a system of competition not only between products but also between production factors: paid and self-employed labour, capital and services; freedom in these fields has not yet been achieved completely.

Finally, the Common Market and its system of competition are not an end in themselves but an instrument for ensuring the harmonious and sound development of the economy in the six countries as a whole; this is an instrument to be used both for co-ordinating legislation and for gradually approximating national economic policies. It is obvious that at a time when all countries, including those which consider themselves more liberal, see nothing strange or wrong in the intervention of the state in economic affairs, to allow the States to pursue divergent or opposing economic objectives and to use means of intervention independently to achieve them, in a multinational market governed by a single set of competition rules, would be bound to lead to chaos.

(...)

Let us consider briefly what is to be done to achieve genuine free movement of industrial products, so that, once the big trees have been cut down, the undergrowth is not left behind to run riot.

Certain charges having equivalent effect to customs duties, and regulations having equivalent effect to quantitative restrictions, have still to be abolished. The practical

influence of such charges and regulations on intra-Community trade is normally limited. There are, however, cases such as the "20% rule" (now 30%), the impact of which on conditions of competition is significant and which also raise difficult political and social problems. Moreover, in the absence of a full and detailed set of rules, there would be a risk that even after the end of the transition period one or other of the Member States would be tempted to use arrangements of the kind to develop black market conditions behind a wall of protection. It is therefore necessary, in spite of objective difficulties often hampering the determination of equivalence, to reach final conclusions in this field as well.

Government monopolies are of much greater importance as regards the creation of a true common market: they represent waivers to the ordinary rules of the Treaty on movement of goods for the sectors of production which they concern.

The Treaty requires the abolition of discrimination resulting from monopolies but gives no indication as to what is to become of these after 1 January 1970 (i.e. after the limit set by the Treaty of Rome for full achievement of the common market).

From the Treaty's silence on the subject a controversy which is still unresolved has arisen between supporters of the theory monopolies, like quantitative restrictions, should be abolished and those who say they should be reorganized to eliminate discrimination.

The decision to bring forward the establishment of freedom of movement of goods to 1 July 1968 has revived protests in circles where people feel themselves unfairly discriminated against owing to the existence of such systems. Under the threat of recourse to safeguard measures heavy pressure is being brought to bear on the Commission to implement Article 37 with the necessary strictness.

So far the Commission has tried to find individual solutions by dealing with each monopoly in its own context.

Not all these systems are of equal importance to the State operating them; there are many systems created under circumstances which have since changed. In such cases it is to be hoped that the States will allow themselves to be persuaded to abolish monopolies of their own free will; a good example of this method has been given by Italy with the abolition of the banana import monopoly.

On the other hand there are cases involving economic, social and political interests of the first magnitude for the States operating monopolies and which have engendered resentment among the States excluded from national markets subject to monopoly; this is the case for raw and manufactured tobacco in Italy and France, and for crude oil and oil products in France.

In the case of tobacco, the Commission, adopting a pragmatic approach, began a joint study of all the factors involved in the problem: the necessity of guaranteeing a fair return to farmers not at present in a position to compete, the difficulty of rationalizing tobacco farming or of switching to other crops in areas where circumstances are particularly unfavourable and costs too high for the market, the importance to the Member States of the yield on the tobacco tax and finally discrimination in the intra-Community manufactured tobacco trade arising not only from monopolies but also from the diversity and particular orientation of certain tax systems, as in Germany.

The Commission hopes that a complex of balanced and coherent proposals will emerge from the joint study of all these factors and that the problem of discrimination arising from monopolies will be solved by the removal of the factors which are invoked by the Governments to justify them.

(...)

The Commission is following a line not unlike that for tobacco with regard to the French oil product marketing system, which is similar to that of a government monopoly. In this case the Commission is seeking a solution in the defining of a common policy on hydrocarbons. Here inevitably, however, the difficulties inherent in the continuing lack of a common energy policy and a common commercial policy stand in the way of progress.

I chose to dwell on this problem of monopolies because, despite all the difficulties, the Commission intends to do all it can to implement the Treaty in this delicate matter. Without rapid progress in this field, there is indeed a risk of a chain of reprisals, or worse still the rapid and chaotic proliferation of such discriminatory systems.

I may mention in this connection the cases of application of the safeguard clause, by virtue of which a specific Member State is authorized for a certain time and for a given product not to apply the regulations on free movement of goods. I refer to Article 226, which will no longer apply after the end of the transition period. States having recourse to this clause should therefore not consider it as a protectionist instrument but as a derogation granted to them in order to solve particular problems of adaptation to the Common Market. In fact many of these problems should already have been solved. It would in any case be very dangerous for the Community to develop a tendency to maintain such derogations indefinitely; such a tendency could not fail to gain momentum, inevitably impairing the development and functioning of the Common Market as a whole.

(...)

I should now like to say a few words on another problem which must also be solved if we are to be able to establish a system of balanced and fair competition.

Here we immediately run into the complex problem of disparities between the national systems of technical rules applied to industry ... Even when national rules are applied to prevent imports without any protectionist intention, the result is always to hinder imports, split up the Common Market, and increase the costs of mass production.

Unfortunately, the Treaty does not fix the deadlines here and in this sphere the Council's decisions must be taken unanimously. Furthermore it is difficult to interest public opinion in questions which, because of their technical character, are beyond the layman and appear to be matters of detail. My impression is that heads of firms should be interested in seeing rapid progress in this field too, and that they should therefore give as much support as possible to those responsible.

(...)

Another type of problem to be taken into account in this context is that of state aids to firms.

Here the Commission has clear-cut supervisory duties ... but each case has its own characteristics.

(...)

The sector of state aids is precisely one in which the Member States may be induced to reconcile their respective economic objectives and to harmonize the policies by which they are endeavouring to attain them.

The Commission is working in this direction and has initiated confrontation between the Governments and other interested parties in order to arrive at a minimum level of agreement in two sectors where the difficulties are particularly great and where the disparity between the viewpoints of the States appears widest, namely, shipbuilding and textiles. For this purpose the Commission is taking advantage of the co-operation already existing between the States in the matter of harmonizing their respective medium-term economic programmes.

There is yet another problem: the divergence between the attitudes of the States as regards the functions of public undertakings in a modern economy.

The size of the public sector differs greatly from State to State.

The Treaty does not concern itself with systems of ownership in the Member States but stipulates that public undertakings must be run on the same lines as private firms in a system of effective competition, not only with regard to aids of all kinds but also to the ban on the abuse of dominant positions.

(...)

So far I have spoken of obstacles to free intra-Community trade and the dangers to be encountered.

Before we can speak of a true common market, however, implementation of the common tariff must be accompanied by the necessary harmonization of customs legislation in the six countries. Disparities in the application of the tariff, whether as regards nomenclature or classification, valuation for customs purposes, credit granted to importers for the payment of customs duties, and so on, are likely to make Community preference meaningless, whereas it is an indispensable condition for the reciprocal opening of the six markets, and they may cause deflection of trade.

It is to be hoped that, since the date for implementing the external tariff has been brought forward to 1 July 1968, the responsible departments in the various countries will now get down to work on the matter in earnest.

Some other problems must also be mentioned in connection with the role the common tariff must play if the Common Market is to operate smoothly.

The States must reach an agreement about transforming into Community quotas the domestic tariff quotas allocated to them at present. This calls for the establishment of a balance between conflicting interests. Interests may conflict even within a Member State, where producers of raw materials and semi-finished products insist on a high level of Community preference and where manufacturers require the largest possible tariff quotas and the lowest possible duties.

Similarly, reference must be made to inwards processing traffic: industries manufacturing goods for export to non-member countries are interested in freedom of access to the world market in order to obtain supplies of raw materials and semi-finished products as cheaply as possible, while Community producers of these raw materials and semi-finished products invoke the principle of Community preference.

I shall also refer to the problem of customs exemptions. These are exemptions from the rules on the application of the common external tariff which the States continue to grant independently to their manufacturers for goods coming from non-member countries for special uses such as aircraft construction, shipbuilding, armaments, etc. If such exemptions are not harmonized they will form real breaches in the wall of common external protection.

The Commission hopes to be able to persuade the States that grant such exemptions to convert them into common lists of goods of which imports from non-member countries are recognized by all as being of essential importance. A suspension of the common duty on these goods could then be decided upon by the responsible authority, namely the Council, acting unanimously. The first experiment on these lines, which concerns exemptions for aircraft equipment, seems likely to succeed.

Distortion of competition must also be combated, not only when it is caused by the Member States, but also when non-member countries are responsible. I refer in particular to dumping, to the complex problems arising from trade with state-trading countries, to various forms of near-customs protection such as the American Selling Price. These problems, of course, take on particular importance for firms in the Community now that the Kennedy round is moving towards the final phase. It is clear that a reduction in the external protection of the Community, a reduction which will certainly be substantial, cannot be dissociated from agreements between the various countries negotiating at Geneva if we are to create fairer conditions of competition in world trade also.

(...)

A lot remains to be done.

A large number of problems have been raised and there have been positive and encouraging developments. We must advance rapidly on all fronts and we must take care to re-establish equilibrium and harmony as we implement the Treaty in all its parts.

We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the Community's development still comes up against serious difficulties of a political nature. Some argue that the development of the Community has now reached its optimum and that for the time being we can only administer what has already been constructed.

Such a conception of the Community's near future does not seem realistic. The Community as it is today is certainly a reality, but a reality that is taking shape, something destined to become authentically a Community.

To pause indefinitely at the point we have reached would be likely to cause retrogression.

The current difficulties of the European Coal and Steel Community show how serious the risk could be for the Common Market if there were wide fluctuations in the business trend.

In these circumstances we must continue, as in the past, to play on the practical interests of the States. Now because of the close interdependence of the six member countries, it is in their own interest to go ahead with confrontation of their objectives of economic policy and with harmonization of their domestic policies.

It may, however, be more difficult than in the past to make these interests converge in practice, partly because very often the work will be less spectacular than it is today and less likely to hold public attention.

For this reason it seems to me very important that industrial, commercial and professional circles, and consequently firms, should continue to exert their influence on the Governments so that the Treaty may be implemented in full.



The force of this influence was demonstrated during the crisis. Then the heads of firms in the six countries declared explicitly that they were not prepared to risk a return to the *status quo* of 1957. This voice of business circles in the Community was heeded; a political compromise was reached where there were no winners or losers and the Community was able to resume its normal activities. The vitality of which the Community is capable was shown by the months of intense and fruitful work which led to the July decisions.

If we are to succeed in all that remains to be done, we must intensify the dialogue between the Community authorities and industrial, commercial and professional circles — a dialogue which must be frank and objective, and in which criticism and suggestions must be readily accepted.

## II. Internal activities

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE MARKET

#### Customs matters

#### Tariff quotas

1. On 26 September 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(2) of the Treaty and certain Protocols annexed to the List G Agreement, granted tariff quotas to certain Member States for imports from non-member countries up to the amounts and at the duties shown below. <sup>(1)</sup>

Member State	Tariff heading	Description of product	Quantity	Duty	Period
Germany	29.16 A III a	Crude calcium tartrate	2 000 t	2.25 %	1967
Germany	ex 29.44 D	Erythromycin	800 kg	3.6 %	1967
B.L.E.U.	25.01 A I	Salt for chemical processing	160 000 t	nil	1967
Germany	ex 45.02	Natural cork in block, plates, sheets or strips	135 t	3 %	1967
Germany	ex 45.02	Cube or square slabs cut to size for corks or stoppers	3 t	5 %	1967
Netherlands	45.02	Natural cork in block, plates, sheets or strips, including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers	15 t	3 %	1967
B.L.E.U.	45.02	Natural cork in block, plates, sheets or strips, including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for cork or stoppers	20 t	3 %	1967
Germany	ex 76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium, non-alloyed	100 000 t	5 %	1967
Netherlands	76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium	13 000 t	5 %	1967
B.L.E.U.	76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium	35 000 t	5 %	1967

2. On 26 September 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3 and 4) of the Treaty, increased from 34 000 to 38 000 tons the tariff quota for cod, including stockfish and klippfish simply salted or in brine or dried whole, headless or in pieces, CCT heading 03.02 A I b, granted to Italy for 1966. This extra 4 000-ton quota carries a duty of 0.5%. <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 189, 24 October 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 194, 28 October 1966.

3. On 29 September 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 25(3) of the Treaty, extended until 31 March 1967 the tariff quota granted to Germany for the period between 1 April and 30 September 1966 for coalfish (pollack) simply salted, for preserving, CCT heading ex 03.02 A I c 2. (1)

The quota for the total period from 1 April 1966 to 31 March 1967 is increased from 600 to 1 500 tons.

#### Customs legislation : bonded warehouses

4. On 30 September the heads of the national customs departments met in the Customs Committee under the chairmanship of M. Colonna di Paliano, a member of the Commission, to examine problems calling for solution following the preparatory studies by the national experts.

The Council of Ministers' decision of 11 May 1966 to abolish internal duties completely with full application of the CCT on 1 July 1968 makes it especially important to apply the tariff uniformly. The nearness of this time-limit demands greater co-operation between the national customs departments in the studies going on. The Committee therefore allotted certain tasks and requested each national department to study the problems arising in particular sectors.

The meeting of 30 September discussed a draft submitted by the German customs department on the harmonization of laws and regulations pertaining to bonded warehouses. There was general agreement, particularly as regards the operative date for customs duties, charges with equivalent effect and agricultural levies on goods supplied to consumers after storage in bond, and on the determination of classes and quantities of goods.

The next meeting of the Customs Committee will be held early in December and the harmonization of bonded warehouse systems will be further examined. A discussion of the problem of goods in transit, on which the French customs administration has made a proposal, is also scheduled.

## COMPETITION

### State aids

#### Specific cases

5. a) *Energy sector*: On 21 September 1966 the Commission decided that it would raise no objection to a German financial aid scheme to encourage sales of coal to German power stations.

b) *Processed agricultural products not included in Annex II of the Treaty*: As part of the adaptation of aids to intra-Community exports of these goods, the Member States concerned agreed to the application, on 1 August 1966, of the criteria laid down by the Commission in its proposals of 16 June 1964 and 15 July 1965 with a view to making these measures uniform. (2). For its part the Commission reserves

(1) See official gazette No. 194, 28 October 1966.

(2) See Bulletin 11-65 sec. 6.

the right to issue a definitive opinion on the regulations introduced by the Member States to this end. This opinion will be issued immediately upon conclusions of the study of the figures on which the States concerned have based the calculation of the aid.

## **FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS**

### **Free movement of workers**

6. The Consultative Committee set up under Regulation No. 38/64 on the free movement of workers within the Community met on 22 September 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for social affairs.

The Committee studied the work of the Technical Committee on the establishment of uniform criteria and model forms for use by the Member States in assessing their labour market situation and communicating statistical information to the Commission. It also accepted the definitions of the concept of "offers of employment, applications for employment and placing" in relation to manpower movements registered in international clearing, elaborated by the Technical Committee in co-operation with the European Co-ordination Office. It adopted the opinion of this Committee and requested the Commission to agree these definitions.

On a proposal from the chair the Committee decided to set up two working parties, one of which was instructed to prepare an opinion on the proposals which the Commission has undertaken to submit to the Council by the end of 1966 with a view to attaining the Treaty objectives on the free movement of workers. The other working party was instructed to discuss the problems of employment and free movement involved in the first medium-term economic policy programme and its periodical review, and the Commission's work and studies in this field in the years ahead.

As these problems also come within the purview of the Social Fund Committee and the Vocational Training Committee, the Consultative Committee advocated flexible co-ordination of the work of the three bodies.

## **ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY**

### **Meeting of the Finance Ministers**

7. The Finance Ministers of the six member countries held their periodical meeting in Luxembourg on 12 September 1966. The following communiqué was published:

"The Ministers of Finance of the six member countries of the European Economic Community met in Luxembourg on 12 September 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Werner, Prime Minister of Luxembourg. The following were present: M. Rolf Dahlgren, Minister of Finance of the Federal German Republic, M. Robert Henrion, Belgian Minister of Finance, M. Michel Debré, French Minister of Economy and Finance, Professor Gaetano Stamatì, Director-General of the Italian Treasury (representing M. Colombo), M. Anne Vondeling, Minister of Finance in the Nether-

lands and M. Antoine Wehenkel, Luxembourg Minister of Economy and the Budget. The following were also present: M. Robert Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, M. Emile van Lennep, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, M. Maurice Pérouse, Chairman of the EEC Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

The Ministers studied the progress of the EEC's work in the taxation field after hearing a survey by the representative of the Commission. They agreed on the need to push ahead vigorously with harmonization in this field.

They heard a statement by M. Marjolin and exchanged views on the budget policy problems which will arise for each State with the economic trend expected in 1967.

In the second part of the meeting, with the participation of the Governors of Central Banks, international monetary problems on the eve of the annual meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund were discussed. Without underestimating the divergencies which had emerged among the Group of Ten, particularly on matters of procedure, they confirmed their agreement on the main lines of the communiqué issued at The Hague on 26 July 1966, with special reference to the following points:

*a)* The correct functioning of the international monetary system requires the elimination of the grave and persistent disequilibria in payments balances. Certain improvements must, moreover, be made in the system itself. The EEC countries are prepared to co-operate actively in seeking out and adopting these improvements.

*b)* Despite the divergent views on the advisability of defining forthwith arrangements for the possible creation of additional liquidities they consider that the actual application of such arrangements could in any case not be decided on before a better balance is achieved in the payments of the leading countries and in particular before the deficit of the reserve currency countries has disappeared or before a general finding that reserves are insufficient. No such insufficiency can be seen at present.

In working out possible arrangements for the creation of additional reserves and in adopting any decisions which such arrangements would involve, the group of leading industrial countries, including the EEC States, has a special responsibility.

*c)* Although all countries have a legitimate interest in a distribution of monetary reserves corresponding to the financing requirements of expanding international trade, it is nevertheless clear that the economic growth of the developing countries calls for specific means, such as the various forms of technical co-operation and of commercial policy. It cannot be sought in the creation of additional liquidities."

### **Panel of economic experts**

8. The Panel met on 16 September 1966 in Brussels for its quarterly examination of the Community's economic situation and short-term outlook. The discussions revealed broad agreement between the views of the national experts and those elaborated in the draft report submitted by the Commission, which concludes that economic expansion will continue uninterrupted in the Community. The annual growth rate of the Community's gross product in real terms will probably be about 4.5% for 1966, and the most recent signs are that it may be about the same in 1967. On the plane of short-term economic policy, while noting that the effects of the stabilization policy pursued are already making themselves felt more appreciably, the draft report stresses the need to further intensify this action in those countries which up to

the present have experienced an inflationary trend. As to the two countries — Italy and France — where there is an upturn in business, the primary aim of economic policy should be to contain within appropriate limits the expansion of internal demand, and more especially of consumers' expenditure, so as to avoid new cost and price strains.

### **Expert Group on economic budgets**

9. The Group met in Brussels on 15 September 1966 to examine the main changes called for in the assumptions made for the preliminary 1967 economic budgets.

It laid down the time-table for drawing up the complete 1967 economic budgets. These will be forwarded to the Commission before 15 October and examined by the Group at a meeting at the end of November, after which they will be sent to the Economic Policy Committee.

### **Medium-term Economic Policy Committee**

10. Studies have continued in the working parties.

At its meeting of 15 September 1965, the Working Party on scientific and technological research policy planned the report which it is to prepare for the Committee. In this report the Working Party intends to examine:

- a) The general conditions for the development of research and new ideas;
- b) The provisions for selective encouragement of research, development and new ideas;
- c) Possibilities and problems of co-operation between EEC countries in specific fields.

The Working Party on sectoral structure policy laid down its working programme for 1966/67 at its meeting of 26 September 1966. It intends to carry further its studies on the general planning of sectoral structure policies in the Member States and to examine certain special sectors, particularly when the solution of their problems is particularly difficult, of great importance for general economic expansion or of interest to the Community at large.

At its meeting of 15 September 1966 the Working Party on incomes policy discussed the various points of the report it is to send to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

### **Petroleum and natural gas**

11. The officials from the national departments dealing with petroleum and natural gas met in Brussels on 26 July 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Marjolin, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for economic and financial affairs.

They discussed problems of security of oil supplies, sales policy for natural gas and the application of the Treaty to the area of the continental shelf over which the Member States have sovereignty.

12. The Expert Group on petroleum and natural gas met in Brussels on 27 July 1966. It made an initial examination of the draft of the Fifth Report on petroleum investments in the Community. This report covers the period 1964-1965 and gives certain estimates for the years 1966/1967 to 1970; it also deals with exploration and extraction, refining plant and pipeline networks.

The experts also studied a draft report on Community imports of crude oil and petroleum products from non-member countries in 1964 and 1965, with estimates for 1966.

They further examined a draft questionnaire on investment in transport media for natural gas.

Finally, the Group gave its opinion on a draft Commission recommendation to the Member States concerning the application of the Protocol on imports into the Community of petroleum products refined in the Netherlands Antilles.

## COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Council session of 21 and 22 September 1966

13. At its 193rd session on 21 and 22 September 1966, the Council resolved various difficulties which had emerged in the discussions on the implementation of the decisions of July 1966 in the sugar sector and also in the complementary arrangements for the organization of the fruit and vegetable market.

The Council agreed in the Community languages the regulation setting up a common organization of markets for fats. <sup>(1)</sup>

The Council also discussed problems in the manufacturing of maize and potato starches, problems which are very complex from both the technical and political angles. A solution must be found since the regulations in these fields are in force only until the end of September 1966 (see the heading "Cereals and rice" below).

As regards fruit and vegetables, the Council had before it a progress report on the examination of the proposed regulation for the introduction of a common market organization in the sector of non-edible horticultural products. It expressed its desire to arrive at definitive regulations covering this field without going through any initial stage and invited the Commission to submit as soon as possible a proposal on these lines in place of the present one.

The Council noted the Commission's memorandum on the prohibition in the Member States of the import of eggs without a mark of origin and decided to study this question at its next session.

The regulation concerning agricultural financing agreed definitively on 26 July 1966 by the Council <sup>(2)</sup> was published in official gazette No. 165 of 21 September 1966.<sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1966, Ch. I. and official gazette No. 172, 30 September 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1966, Ch. V, sec. 28.

<sup>(3)</sup> The complete list of definitively agreed regulations is given in Ch. V (The Council).

## Common organization of agricultural markets

### Cereals and rice

14. At its session of 21 and 22 September 1966, the Council adopted a resolution on a system of refunds to producers of starches. The aim of this resolution is threefold:

- i) To establish a single price level for maize intended for starch manufacture;
- ii) To establish a balanced price ratio between maize and potato starches;
- iii) To fix a uniform minimum price for starch potatoes free-at-factory.

Since the arrangements to be made under this resolution will not come into force until 1 July 1967, the Council approved a regulation extending Council Regulation No. 142/64/CEE on refunds for the production of starches from 1 October 1966 to 30 June 1967 <sup>(1)</sup>.

On 7 September 1966 the Commission agreed a regulation amending Regulation No. 73/64/CEE as regards the designation of the ports chosen for the calculation of the cif prices of rice and brokens <sup>(2)</sup>. This regulation amends Article 3(1) of the said regulation, the French Government having notified the Commission of its intention to take Le Havre instead of Rouen as the port to be used in calculating these prices.

On 12 September 1966 the Commission agreed a regulation fixing minimum quality standards of non-durum wheat and rye for human consumption <sup>(3)</sup> and a regulation determining the technical costs of denaturing wheat and barley for the marketing years 1965/66 and 1966/67 <sup>(4)</sup>. Two regulations are based on Council Regulation No. 18/64/CEE concerning the financing of support measures on domestic markets in the cereals sector and, in particular Article 1(3) thereof.

Regulation No. 126/66/CEE maintains for the marketing years 1965/66 and 1966/67 the same minimum qualities as were fixed for 1964/65.

Regulation No. 127/66/CEE also maintains for the marketing years 1965/66 and 1966/67 technical denaturing costs at the flat rate of 1.90 u.a. per ton already fixed in 1964/65.

At the same date the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 70 and fixing an equivalence factor between Finnish oats offered on the world market and the quality standard for which the threshold price is laid down <sup>(4)</sup>. This regulation is complementary to the Annex to Regulation No. 70.

Finally, on 22 September 1966, the Council drew up a regulation extending Regulation No. 130/65/CEE of the Council concerning a production refund for maize groats and meal used for brewing <sup>(5)</sup>, to enable these products to compete with starch products used by the same industry and benefiting by a refund.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 169, 27 September 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 161, 8 September 1966.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid., No. 163, 13 September 1966.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ibid., No. 163, 13 September 1966.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid., No. 169, 27 September 1966.



## Pigmeat

15. At its session of 21 and 22 September 1966, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the levies for imports during the fourth quarter of 1966 of pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products from non-member countries <sup>(1)</sup>. This extends Regulation No. 83/66/CEE. The amount of the levies in trade with the non-member countries remains unchanged, since cereal prices on the world market have varied less than 3%.

For its part the Commission, on 29 September 1966, adopted a regulation adapting and fixing sluice-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported in the fourth quarter of 1966 <sup>(2)</sup>. This regulation extends Regulation No. 85/66/CEE. The sluice-gate prices remain unchanged, since the variations in world-market cereals prices is less than 3%.

On 30 September 1966 the Council adopted a regulation temporarily reducing the levy on live pigs and pigmeat <sup>(3)</sup>. This regulation authorizes Germany to reduce its levies by 2.5 u.a. per 100 kg during a period of two months in respect of slaughtered pigs and cuts of pork and bacon. The other Member States are authorized to reduce by a maximum amount of 2.5 u.a. per 100 kg the levy on the same products.

## Beef and veal

16. On 25 August 1966 the Commission made a decision fixing prices on which the levy on imports of beef and veal from non-member countries is to be calculated <sup>(4)</sup>.

At its session of 21-22 September 1966 the Council extended its decision of 28 July 1966, which authorized Italy to increase levies on certain imports of beef and veal from non-member countries <sup>(5)</sup>. This decision enables Italy to increase the levies on imports of mature cattle and the meat thereof from non-member countries up to 27 November 1966. As with the decision of 28 July 1966, this authorization will only operate if the price on the Italian market is below the guide price.

On 30 September 1966 the Commission adopted two regulations:

i) A regulation extending Commission Regulation No. 123/66/CEE of 23 August 1966 introducing arrangements to prevent distortion of intra-Community trade in frozen beef and veal <sup>(6)</sup>:

ii) A regulation extending Commission Regulation No. 40/66/CEE of 6 April 1966 fixing the maximum amount of refunds applicable to exports to non-member countries of frozen beef and veal which has not been the subject of market support measures <sup>(6)</sup>.

The two regulations stipulate that Regulations No. 123/66/CEE and No. 40/66/CEE shall be extended until 4 December 1966.

Finally, on the same day, the Commission adopted a regulation amending the annex to Regulation No. 161/64/CEE as regards world market prices for frozen meat <sup>(6)</sup>. The falling world price trend for frozen beef and veal since the beginning of 1966

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 169, 27 September 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 172, 30 September 1966.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid., No. 173, 30 September 1966.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ibid., No. 161, 8 September 1966.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid., No. 174, 1 October 1966.

<sup>(6)</sup> Ibid., No. 176, 3 October 1966.

has been again accentuated in recent months. It has therefore been found necessary to amend the world price adopted in Regulation No. 161/64/CEE, amended most recently by Commission Regulation No. 71/66/CEE of 28 June 1966.

## Milk and milk products

17. Various arrangements have been adopted by the Council and Commission to facilitate the marketing of supplementary stocks, public or private, of butter.

Council Regulation No. 137/66/CEE <sup>(1)</sup> of 22 September 1966 on special measures concerning the sale after processing of butter from private stocks provides that Member States may be authorized to sell at reduced prices butter from private stocks after rendering or incorporation into a blended product. The aim is to avoid keeping excessive and increasing quantities of butter in stock with the risk of market disturbance, and to facilitate marketing of stocks by operations calculated to increase consumption.

In pursuance of this regulation, the Commission has acceded to a request from Belgium to sell butter from private stocks on special terms. Two decisions authorize the marketing of privately-stocked butter for the manufacture of a low-priced mixture <sup>(2)</sup> and the sale in Belgium of private stocks after rendering <sup>(3)</sup>.

By a decision of 9 September 1966 the Commission also authorized Germany to sell butter from public stocks at reduced prices <sup>(4)</sup>.

On 22 September 1966 the Council further adopted Regulation No. 138/66/CEE amending Regulation No. 111/64/CEE as regards condensed milk <sup>(5)</sup>. These arrangements establish a derived levy for cream with a fat content of 15 to 27%, in order to ensure adequate protection for these goods and to avoid disturbances on the market for cream and butter. The implementing details of this regulation are laid down by Commission Regulation No. 145/66/CEE which defines the method of calculating the levy <sup>(6)</sup>.

## Eggs and poultry

18. On 2 September 1966 the Commission reduced the supplementary amount on imports of shell eggs from non-member countries from 0.125 u.a. per kg to 0.05 u.a. per kg <sup>(6)</sup>. Levies on imports of shell eggs originating in or coming from Poland and Finland do not attract any supplementary amount. On 16 September 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation reducing the supplementary amount for whole, liquid or frozen eggs from non-member countries from 0.30 u.a. per kg to 0.2750 u.a. per kg <sup>(7)</sup>.

At its session of 21 and 22 September 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulations Nos. 45, 46, 116 and 129/63/CEE and 59/64/CEE as regards poultry eggs for hatching and live poultry not exceeding 185 gr in weight.

<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 172, 30 September 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 186, 19 October 1966.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid., No. 164, 17 September 1966.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ibid., No. 172, 30 September 1966.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid., No. 176, 3 October 1966.

<sup>(6)</sup> Ibid., No. 159, 2 September 1966.

In addition, on 28 September 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation adjusting sluice-gate prices and fixing levies for the fourth quarter of 1966 for imports of eggs and poultry from non-member countries <sup>(1)</sup>.

Finally, on a 30 September 1966 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing a supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell <sup>(2)</sup>. As the regular check on which the fixing of the supplementary amount is based has shown that shell eggs from China, Hungary and Rumania are at present being offered at 0.125 u.a. per kg below the sluice-gate price the Commission has fixed a supplementary amount of 0.125 u.a. per kg for imports from these non-member countries.

## Conditions of competition in agriculture

19. In the context of Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Commission has informed the French and Italian Governments that it has no comment to make at the present stage on the following aid measures:

- a) France: decree amending certain articles of the Rural Code and granting support for rural housing and the implementing order pursuant thereto;
- b) Italy: draft law pursuant to Article 20 of Law No. 558 of 11 June 1962 (emergency plan for economic and social development in Sardinia).

## The Economic and Social Committee

### Common competition policy in agriculture

20. At its session of 27, 28 and 29 September 1966 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposed Council regulation amending Council Regulation No. 26 <sup>(3)</sup>.

The Committee welcomes the principle of applying the rules of competition to farming provided that this furthers the development of a sound agriculture and the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty.

The Committee has established a close link between aid policy and structure policy in agriculture and for this reason has urged the need for a Community concept of the aims and instruments of agricultural structure policy in the framework of medium-term economic policy and regional policy.

The Committee suggests a new arrangement of the list of aids given in the annex. It proposes a first category of aids to which Articles 92, 93 and 94 are not applicable because they concern normal tasks of States, a second category comprising those compatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market and therefore permissible, and a third category which may be considered as compatible with the Common Market subject to verification. In addition to these three, the Committee proposes that the Commission should establish a fourth category to include all aids incompatible with the proper operation of the Common Market and flatly prohibited.

<sup>(1)</sup> Ibid., No. 171, 29 September 1966.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., No. 174, 1 October 1966.

<sup>(3)</sup> See Bulletin 6-66, Ch. I.

## Fats

21. At its session of 27, 28 and 29 September 1966, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the esterification of culinary olive oil <sup>(1)</sup>.

The Committee's opinion diverges appreciably from the Commission proposal. Whereas the Commission proposes a prohibition on the marketing for human consumption under any form whatsoever of olive oil treated by esterification or synthesis, the Economic and Social Committee would merely forbid the marketing of this product under the name of "olive oil". As regards the control of this arrangement, the Committee considers that the solution should be a system of labelling and the adding of tracer substances. Contrary to what is proposed by the Commission (Article 2) the Committee believes that this prohibition should also apply to exports outside the Community.

## Approximation of legislation

22. At its session of 27, 28 and 29 September 1966, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on a proposed Council directive concerning jams, marmalade, fruit jellies and chestnut cream <sup>(2)</sup>. The Committee accepts the main lines of the Commission's proposal but diverges from it on two points: it is opposed to the prohibition, after a certain period, of the manufacture of some categories of jam from fruit preserved by means of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and to the obligation to indicate the Community country of origin on the labels. The Committee laid special stress on the need for informative labelling. It proposed that not only the presence of colouring matters but also of sulphur dioxide should, where appropriate, be indicated on the label, which should specify that the product is approved.

## Health problems

23. At its session of 27, 28 and 29 September 1966, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the proposed Council directives to amend the Council directives of 26 June 1964 concerning health requirements for intra-Community trade in fresh meat, pigs and beef cattle <sup>(3)</sup>.

Subject to a few comments of an essentially technical nature, the Committee approved the Commission's proposals, which it considers a relaxation of the existing Community veterinary and health regulations. The Committee also drew the attention of the Council and the Commission to the need to see that the more flexible Community regulations envisaged in the directive did not lead in practice to a lower standard of compliance with the rules and of control.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 11-65, Ch. I, sec. 33.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 9-10 of 1965, Ch. II, sec. 26.

<sup>(3)</sup> See Bulletin 8-66, sec. 37.

## COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

### Survey of infrastructure costs

24. The panel set up in the Committee of government experts on transport costs to follow the course of the pilot study on infrastructure costs has noted that problems under two heads called for particular attention: the determination of marginal costs of use and the establishment of equivalence factors for the different categories of vehicles as regards capacity utilization.

These extremely complex problems have been entrusted, for each type of transport, to small groups whose members were chosen for their special qualifications.

The first meeting of the groups studying equivalence factors was held in Brussels on 26 September 1966. It held an initial discussion of questions of principle and method and examined problems peculiar to each type of transport. The groups then decided on the organization of their studies, which comprise a preliminary report on methods and applications based on actual figures.

### Consultative Committee on Transport

25. The Working Party on means of bringing together supply and demand in goods transport by road and inland waterways continued its studies at a meeting on 27 and 28 September 1966. It met again on 6 and 7 October 1966 to prepare its draft opinion, which will be discussed at the plenary committee meeting on 14, 15 and 16 November.

At its meeting of 5 September, the Working Party studying the standardization of conditions in inland waterway transport finalized its draft opinion on this question. The Committee will render its opinion at the plenary meeting scheduled for 10 and 11 January 1967.

### Rate brackets: Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee

26. At its session of 27, 28 and 29 September 1966, the Economic and Social Committee rendered an opinion on the Commission's amendments to the proposed Council regulation introducing a system of rate brackets for the transport of goods by rail, road and inland waterway <sup>(1)</sup>.

The Committee approved almost all the amendments proposed to the text of 10 May 1963 while stressing the need to make the system of transport rates and conditions an experimental one and recalling the essential link between this system and the other measures to be taken to organize the market.

As regards the new point introduced by the Commission (Article 10) according to which, in the event of uneconomic competition or the abuse of a dominant position, the Member States may fix, within the framework of the reference tariff and for a period of three months at the most, a maximum or a minimum tariff, the opinion gives both the majority and the minority vote. The majority is in favour of this new point and the minority is against it on the view that such a standard departs from what was agreed by the Council on 22 June 1965 <sup>(2)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 12-65, Ch. III, sec. 33.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 8-65, Ch. II, sec. 43 and annex.

The Committee's opinion also includes comments on the planned procedure for fixing tariffs, consultation of users, participation of trade associations in the Supervisory Committee and certain minor points.

## **SOCIAL POLICY**

### **European Social Fund**

27. On 30 September 1966, <sup>(1)</sup> with the support of the European Social Fund Committee, the Commission approved five grants from the European Social Fund. These grants total 1 457 241.02 u.a., of which 1 424 558.46 u.a. is in respect of vocational re-training in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, and 32 682.56 u.a. in respect of re-settlement in Italy.

The grants are distributed as follows:

Germany 1 373 970.90 u.a.; Italy 49 573.43 u.a.; The Netherlands 33 696.69 u.a.

### **Vocational training**

28. On 21 September 1966 a meeting was held at Brussels between national experts and Commission officials to examine the content and practical arrangements of studies to include training schemes to fit workers for a variety of trades. Such schemes are felt to be necessary especially for the medium-term economic programme.

It was decided that this study should be carried out by a Working Party of national experts, and that it should include a general part on the aims of such training, and a practical part on means of providing this varied training for skilled workers.

### **Financial problems of social security**

29. At the Commission's invitation a meeting was held at Brussels on 12 September 1966 of the Group of independent experts studying financial problems of social security.

The Commission submitted to the Group a draft plan containing certain assumptions for the projections to be made for the period 1965 to 1970.

An agreement was reached on the Commission's plan. The Group agreed to prepare the first two parts of the study for the end of October and to meet during that month to note progress and decide upon the next stage.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See official gazette No. 196, 29 October 1966.

## Common definition of disablement

30. During its session of 27, 28 and 29 September 1966, the Economic and Social Committee adopted an opinion on the Commission's draft recommendation concerning a common definition of disablement to be used for determining benefits.

The Committee approved the draft recommendation, but qualified its approval of the categories eligible for pension. It proposes a third category, i.e. workers suffering from two-thirds loss of earning capacity.

Moreover the Committee desired a study to be made by the Statistical Office of the European Communities with a view to assessment of the financial consequences for Member States of giving effect to the recommendation.

### III. External activities

#### GATT

##### Multilateral negotiations

31. After a recess for summer holidays, the Geneva trade negotiations were resumed in the middle of September. As was expected, attention was mainly focussed on the agricultural sector. The Community had to study its partners' offers, which it duly noted after its own latest offers in this sector had been presented.

The Committee on Agriculture met on 14 September 1966 to decide upon arrangements whereby the agricultural negotiations proper could be opened and conducted in the shortest possible time on the basis of offers put forward.

Next, a multilateral confrontation took place on the offers regarding certain agricultural products, notably dairy produce.

The Community delegation also pursued its bilateral contacts with its partners. These contacts, which so far had been concerned only with the industrial aspects, can now progressively embrace all economic sectors.

#### BILATERAL RELATIONS

##### Ireland

32. Further to the contacts between the EEC Commission and the Irish authorities, Messrs Aiken and Lynch, the Irish Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance respectively, visited the Commission on 20 September 1966. Conversations were held between the Irish ministers and M. Rey, the member responsible for external relations, and MM. Marjolin and Mansholt, Vice-Presidents of the Commission, on a number of topics — Ireland's wish to become a member of the Community, recent developments inside the EEC, the economic trend in the Community and in Ireland, and possibilities for future trade between the Community and that country. These conversations were held in a cordial and constructive atmosphere. Further meetings are envisaged.

##### Lebanon

33. The joint Working Party on technical co-operation, set up in accordance with the Agreement on trade and technical co-operation between the EEC and its Member States on the one hand, and the Lebanese Republic on the other, held its first meeting at Brussels on 28 and 29 September 1966.

The Working Party examined several projects put forward by the Lebanese government concerning the development of agriculture, industry, education and tourism in Lebanon. This first meeting gave delegates of the Member States and the Commission an opportunity to examine in depth these projects with the Lebanese representatives,



and allowed them to obtain supplementary information which will enable the relevant government departments to study in detail the possibilities of co-operation in these different spheres, and to determine the extent of such co-operation.

It was understood that the exchanges of views which took place in this first meeting will be continued, as far as may appear necessary, by further bilateral contacts between Member States and the Lebanese authorities. Further to these contacts, the joint Working Party intends to resume its studies in February 1967, so as to draw up conclusions which, in accordance with the agreement between the Community and Lebanon, will be transmitted to the governments of the Lebanese republic and of the EEC states.

### Missions of non-member countries to the Community

34. In September the competent institutions of the EEC gave their agrément to the nomination of Ambassador Sean Morrissey as new Head of the Irish mission to the EEC.

On 27 September 1966 the President of the Council, M. De Block, and the President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, received separately six new Heads of missions, who presented their credentials. They are their Excellencies the Ambassadors Duk Choo Moon (Korea), Paul Tremblay (Canada), Amain M. Chaker (United Arab Republic), J. Robert Schaertzel (USA), Kesrouan Labaki (Lebanon) and Sayed-Mohamed Abdel-Magid Ahmed (Sudan).

### Session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

35. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the second part of its 18th session in Strasbourg from 26 to 30 September 1966 with Sir Geoffrey de Freitas presiding. Several ministers of the member countries attended.

The Assembly devoted the first two days of its session to political questions and the last three to economic, social and cultural matters. Two resolutions were adopted.

M. Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported on the negotiations between his country and the Community. He confirmed that at the end of the year Austria would apply the final 20% reduction of duties on imports from its EFTA partners.

M. Per Federspiel (Denmark, Liberal) presented the report on the general policy of the Council of Europe with special reference to relations between western and eastern Europe and the part which the Council could play in the present political conjuncture. He spoke of the signs of a thaw in East-West relations: a certain evolution in the Federal German Republic on the question of reunification, the opportunity offered by the NATO crisis to take account, in the new organization, of special situations and policies and, finally, the trend which could be noted in the Communist world. M. Per Federspiel then reviewed the basis for possible co-operation between western and eastern Europe and advocated European political co-operation, for which the Council of Europe could serve as a framework.

M. Otto Krag, the Danish Prime Minister, announced that this country was preparing to propose to the Scandinavian countries a joint approach for membership of the Common Market. M. Krag stressed that the division of Europe into two blocs posed particularly grave economic problems for the small countries and hoped that this problem would be debated by the Nordic Council in February 1967.

The general policy debate in the Council of Europe closed with the adoption of an important resolution in which the Assembly first noted certain encouraging signs of growing interest among eastern European nations in improving relations with the West through both bilateral and multilateral contracts. The Assembly recognized that the *détente* would demand of all, in both East and West, mutual guarantees to eliminate the suspicion arising from the basic difference between the political systems under which they live. It considered that the question of German reunification was inseparable from the general problems of *détente* and reaffirmed that the political strength of western Europe was dependent on the ability of the Member States of the Council of Europe to achieve closer union, a fundamental aim of the Statute.

The Consultative Assembly also noted with satisfaction important developments in public opinion in the United Kingdom and other countries in favour of reopening negotiations and, in the light of these factors, defined the policy which the Council of Europe should adopt:

- 1) To encourage and promote joint measures tending to create among the Eastern countries confidence and comprehension with a view to an organization to preserve security and peace.
- 2) To endeavour to eliminate rivalry between the two Europes in their policies of technical co-operation with developing countries.
- 3) To strengthen the position of Western Europe by promoting European unity through an early extension of the system of the European Communities to the United Kingdom and other members of the Council of Europe wishing to join the Communities as full or associate members.

The debate on economic questions was introduced by Mr. Kershaw, who submitted to the Assembly a draft resolution on the outlook for co-operation between EEC and EFTA and a draft recommendation to the effect that the Member States should invest their Kennedy round delegations with the widest negotiating powers. The Assembly unanimously adopted Mr. Kershaw's resolution, which, in particular, called upon the EEC and EFTA countries to co-operate in solving the present problems of the British balance of payments. It also adopted the recommendation concerning the Kennedy round.

### Western European Union (WEU)

36. The Council of Ministers of Western European Union held its quarterly meeting in Paris on 29 and 30 September 1966. The second day was given over to economic questions, and the Commission, represented by M. Rey, the member with special responsibility for external relations, took part.

Speaking of developments in the Community, M. Rey stressed the considerable progress made since the settlement of the crisis, in particular the agricultural agreements of May and July this year. He thought that the economic situation was satisfactory on the whole.

As regards the Kennedy round, M. Rey said it was reasonable to expect that the negotiations would succeed, since all the partners wished this to be so.

The representatives of the Six and of the United Kingdom again expressed their interest in continuing the efforts to bring the United Kingdom and EEC closer together. The real problems involved in British entry would have to be studied later. The need to advance judiciously and without precipitation was, however, also emphasized.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### Gradual establishment of a common procedure for the administration of import quotas (amendment to the proposal)

37. In order to take into account the comments and suggestions of the European Parliament on 13 May 1966 and of the Economic and Social Committee on 26-27 June 1966, the Commission, acting under Article 149(2) of the Treaty, sent the Council on 28 September 1966 an amendment to its proposal for a Council regulation on the gradual establishment of a common procedure for the administration of import quotas in the Community <sup>(1)</sup>.

The essential aim of these amendments, which are of a minor nature, is to clarify certain proposals, in particular Article 11, which lays down that imports of goods not in processing traffic shall not be reckoned against the quotas and that licences shall be issued only if the country in whose favour the quota is opened is the country of origin and of provenance of the goods to be imported.

Article 3 is amended and worded as follows: "A Community reserve equal to 25% of each quota shall be constituted. A different percentage may be fixed for the Community reserve in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 of this regulation."

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Bulletin 7-65, Ch. III, sec. 46.

# IV. The Community and the associated States

## ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

### Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association

38. The Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association met at Mogadishu (Somalia) from 24 to 29 September 1966 under the chairmanship of M. Damas, President of the National Assembly of Gabon. The Committee examined the report submitted by M. Sissoko, Vice-President of the National Assembly of Mali. This report was itself an analysis of the Second Annual Report of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC/AAMS Association. It dealt with the activity of the institutions of the Association, trade, financial and technical co-operation, right of establishment and freedom to supply services, the activities of Euratom and ECSC in their relations with the Associated States and the external relations of the Association.

The Joint Committee also examined M. Moro's report on present problems of technical and cultural co-operation in the setting of the EEC/AAMS Association. The Association Council was represented at this meeting of the Joint Committee by M. Zagari, State Under-Secretary in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (replacing M. de Block who was unable to be present in Mogadishu). M. Rochereau represented the EEC Commission and took the floor on many occasions during the debate in the Joint Committee either to describe the Commission's ideas and actions in the application of the Yaoundé Convention or to give opinions or information requested by members of the Committee.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

### Budget matters

On 15 September 1966 the Commission, acting under Article 203(3) of the Treaty, transmitted to the Council the preliminary draft budget of the Community for 1967, totalling 622 203 966 units of account.

This includes 537 392 000 u.a. to finance the common agricultural policy for 1964/65 and 1965/66, 23 002 606 u.a. for the European Social Fund and 61 809 360 u.a. to cover administrative and other expenditure.

### Staff movements

M. Paul Ripoche, Head of the Financial Operations Division in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development has resigned with effect from 1 October 1966.

# V. Institutions and organs

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Joint Meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

The 13th joint meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held at Strasbourg on 23 and 24 September 1966 with M. Poher, President of the European Parliament, and Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, President of the Consultative Assembly, successively in the presidential chair.

The topics of this year were:

- i) Enlarging the European Economic Community;
- ii) Political and economic responsibilities.

Before opening the debates, President Poher paid tribute to the late M. Philippe Le Hodey (Belgium), member of the European Parliament until 4 May 1961, and to the memory of the great European, M. Paul Reynaud, recently deceased.

The Parliament observed a one-minute silence.

The debates opened with the presentation of reports by M. Catroux (UDE, France), M. Czernetz (Socialist, Austria) and Mr Kershaw (Conservative, UK); these were followed by speeches from the Presidents of the three Executives and numerous other speakers on the following subjects:

Europe's world-wide responsibilities; relations between the Six and the Seven; possible enlargement of the Communities and British entry; the need to press forward European integration and to co-operate with the East bloc countries; and the possibilities for a common scientific policy in the present circumstances.

M. Catroux, on behalf of the European Parliament, presented the report on Europe's economic responsibilities in the world and on the European Parliament's activities.

M. Catroux said that the economic gap between the USA and Europe was widening in spite of faster growth in the Community in recent years. The American GNP was still about twice as great as that of the EEC countries. On investments, the rapporteur noted that research investment in America was twice or three times as great as in Europe, and that this gap was widening yearly. Unless the foreign and defence policies of European countries were co-ordinated for the duration of large technological programmes, any major attempt at co-operation in this field would rest under a doubt as to whether all partners would respect the agreed programme for its full length. These political questions, he went on, lay behind such matters as collaboration between Great Britain and the EEC, and consequently the entry of other free European countries into the Community.

M. Catroux pointed to the fact that unlike the USA, Europe was still heavily dependent on imports from the southern hemisphere, and was by far the largest customer of these countries. Whilst the USA and the USSR, if put to it, could be self-sufficient, Europe could not. Hence the importance for Europe of development in the southern hemisphere. Europe was perforce interested in the political and economic stability

of these countries, to which she was so closely linked. She could only contribute to this stability by concerted external trade and development aid policies. This brought us back once more to the matter of harmonizing European foreign policies.

In all sectors of European development the major problem was that of a concerted overall policy for the member countries, or even of all west European countries. If negotiations were to take place between the EEC and countries now in EFTA which wanted to join the Community, this question would not be blurred; it would become even more acute. The entry of these countries would create an enormous market, the largest single market in the world. This could not conceivably be accomplished without political consequences. Such economic potential would demand a policy; but to what policy would it be harnessed? This would be the question they would run up against in all efforts, especially if they were successful, to strengthen European integration, both internally and externally.

M. Catroux concluded by saying that Europe must recognize the political consequences of co-operation before she could determine whether she was willing to assume her world-wide obligations.

M. Czernetz then presented the report of the Consultative Assembly. He expressed the opinion that the Council of Europe, with its great freedom of initiative, was the proper framework for co-ordinating efforts towards a common European policy. He considered that, until a true political union of Europe was set up, empirical forms of co-operation must be found both between the western economic blocs and between western Europe as a whole and the Communist world.

Stressing that Europe could make a contribution towards world peace if she were united rather than under a constant threat of disintegration, M. Czernetz noted that there were many interpretations of the European idea.

It could scarcely be denied that the west European democracies, all seeking a new dimension, disagreed on the institutional basis of such an organization.

He therefore rejected the idea of simply enlarging the EEC, and suggested that, whilst the division of Europe into two blocs should be ended, the respective structures of the EEC and EFTA should not be altered. EFTA had, he thought, attained very tangible results, and he saw in the Council of Europe the right framework for economic co-operation, if only the governments were willing to move in that direction.

Mr Kershaw, rapporteur of the Economic Committee of the Consultative Assembly, presented a report discussing relations between Great Britain and the Community, which he considered the key to any general arrangement between the Six and the Seven.

Retracing changes in the attitude of various British circles towards entry into the Community, Mr Kershaw concluded that only a small minority today failed to recognize that Britain's future was linked to that of the rest of Europe. When and how should they give effect to this link? The reply to this question was more complex, and must be given with due regard to the opinion of each of the Six as well as of Britain. As for the latter, with her balance-of-payments situation the time was not ripe.

After the presentation of these three reports, the Presidents of the three Executives addressed the joint Assembly.

M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, said that he agreed with the conclusions of M. Catroux's report. The Community had had experience of several applications for membership, and the answer could only be economic union in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, including a common agricultural policy (1).

M. Del Bo, President of the High Authority, pointed out that whilst the Treaties establishing the Communities defined them as "open", they included no practical instruments to ensure this outward-looking approach. Their revision was becoming ever more necessary. M. Del Bo illustrated his topic with problems taken from the present situation of iron and steel.

On behalf of the President of the Euratom Commission, M. Sassen stressed the importance of that body's unique and irreplaceable experience and the need for a firm political will to give effect to far-reaching projects in the scientific, technical and internal development fields.

The first speakers in the general debate were MM. Furler, Vredeling and Gordon Walter. Speaking for the Christian Democrat group in the European Parliament, M. Furler said that there was no obstacle great enough to prevent a country, in this case Britain, from joining the Community; in his eyes the present difficulties of sterling could not be a major obstacle to the enlargement of the Community. Here M. Furler recalled that in 1958 France was faced with difficult economic problems and had to solve them as a member of the Community.

M. Vredeling, for the Socialist group in the European Parliament, took a similar line; he thought that the problem of British entry could be solved if the Six themselves invited the UK to resume negotiations. In his view, supranationality was a lesser obstacle than previously, since Great Britain was seeking an agreement essentially on practical matters; if France were to renounce the stand she had taken, allegedly on matters of principle, when negotiations were broken off, Britain might well make substantial concessions.

Mr Gordon Walker (UK, Labour, former Foreign Secretary) said that today the political will to enter the Common Market existed in Great Britain, and that, given a reasonable lapse of time, it should be possible to find a way of safeguarding Britain's vital interests. Mr Gordon Walker made no secret of the handicap which immediate entry into the Community would impose on his country — the common agricultural policy would lay an additional burden of £200 million on the British balance of payments. Speaking personally, he added that in his opinion Great Britain could be a member of the Community within the life of the present British Parliament.

It emerged from the general debate that both parliamentary bodies hoped to see the Community, Britain and EFTA overcome the difficulties of enlarging the Community. A general desire was evinced for the strengthening of political co-operation and a common policy on research. The need for closer relations with eastern Europe was also affirmed.

Mr Duncan Sandys said that the fundamental question was whether Britain could join the Six or whether she should turn towards USA. According to him, the Community must take in the EFTA countries, and the sooner the better. Britain's present difficulties should not be exaggerated; her economy was basically sound.

Mr Silken, Lord Gladwin and others spoke of the principal matters with which the dialogue should be concerned.

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(1) President Hallstein's speech is given in an editorial to this edition.

Replying to the debate, M. Rey of the EEC Commission concentrated on three topics: the political conditions for uniting the continent; the frame of mind in which the Community should approach these matters; the matter of timing.

It was more and more widely felt that Europe's economic independence rested not only on the Community's progress and economic policies, but also on its enlargement. If the idea of a "bridge" between the EEC and EFTA had given way to the conviction that the Community must be enlarged, the initiative was now with the Community, which would show flexibility in its approach. The Community must be ready to discuss the changes which had occurred: the Rome Treaty could not be renegotiated, nor could what the Community had achieved be called into question, but agreement must be reached on the common aim, admitting in a practical spirit that Europe was diversified. Europeans must be united as they were, not as they should be. On the subject of timing, M. Rey said that it would lead nowhere if everyone waited until the UK had completely resolved its present difficulties. Three or four years to overcome the UK's economic difficulties, plus the necessary time for the exploratory phases and negotiations, was far too long. The right time would be after the expected success of the Kennedy round, when the exploratory phase could begin.

On behalf of the Cultural Committee of the Consultative Assembly, M. Reverdin presented a report on the possibility of a European policy for science. He expressed the opinion that the "Working Party on Scientific and Technological Research" set up by the EEC Medium-term Economic Policy Committee should make full use of the opportunities open to it by virtue of its terms of reference to seek from the start to expand as far as possible European co-operation in the fields of science and technology.

After the rapporteurs' replies to the various speeches, the President, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, closed the debate, remarking that if Europe sometimes appeared more as a continent of thinkers and talkers, it should also be one of men of action, and he called on the two assemblies to see that the words used and wishes expressed at the session become concrete reality for later generations.

## THE COUNCIL

### 193rd session

The 193rd session of the Council was held on 21 and 22 September, with M. B.W. Biesheuvel, Netherlands Vice-Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, in the chair. The session was mainly devoted to agriculture.

The business of this session (implementation of the decisions taken at the end of July, a resolution on starches, the Commission memorandum on egg imports, inedible agricultural products, levies on pigs and pigmeat) is discussed in Chapter II, section 13.

The Council formally adopted regulations:

a) amending Regulations Nos. 45, 46, 116, 129/63/CEE and 59/64/CEE in respect of farmyard poultry eggs for hatching and of live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight;



- b) fixing the amount of the levies on imports from non-member countries of pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products during the fourth quarter of 1966;
- c) amending Regulation No. 111/64/CEE in respect of condensed milk;
- d) containing special measures concerning the sale, after processing, of butter from private stocks;
- e) extending until 30 November 1966 the grant of a production refund for maize groats and meal used by the brewing industry.

The Council also extended its decision of 28 July 1966 authorizing Italy to increase the levies on certain imports of beef and veal from non-member countries.

Another matter dealt with by the Council was the Agreement with Nigeria: the Council agreed to consult the European Parliament on the Association Agreement between the EEC and Nigeria signed in Lagos on 16 July.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 56th session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 27, 28 and 29 September 1966 with M. Major in the chair.

The Committee rendered the following six opinions:

1. Opinion on a draft Commission recommendation concerning a Community definition of disablement qualifying for benefit (see Chapter II, section 30).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Commission had referred this draft to the Committee on 19 January 1966.

2. Opinion on the draft Council regulation amending Council Regulation No. 26 (agricultural aids) (see Chapter II, section 20).

This opinion was adopted by 62 votes to 7 with 13 abstentions.

The Council had referred the draft to the Committee on 28 April 1966.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive amending the Council directive of 26 June 1964 on health control in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs, and on the proposal for a Council directive amending the Council directive of 26 June 1964 on health requirements for intra-Community trade in fresh meat (see Chapter II, section 23).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred these proposals to the Committee on 22 June 1966.

4. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive relating to jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and chestnut purée (see Chapter II, section 22).

This opinion was adopted unanimously.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 1 March 1966.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive relating to esterification of olive oil used for culinary purposes (see Chapter II, section 21).

This opinion was adopted by 61 votes to 8 with 13 abstentions.

The Council had referred this proposal to the Committee on 1 March 1966.

6. Opinion on the amendments submitted by the Commission to the proposal for a Council regulation establishing a rate-bracket system for goods transport by rail, road and inland waterway (see Chapter II, section 26).

This opinion was adopted by 82 votes with 4 abstentions.

The Council had referred these amendments to the Committee on 23 March 1966.

## **THE MONETARY COMMITTEE**

The Monetary Committee held its 85th and 86th sessions in Brussels on 18 July and 6 September, with M. van Lennep in the chair.

At the 85th session the Committee surveyed the economic and financial situation in the member countries and made preparations for the meeting of the ministers and governors of the Group of Ten held in The Hague on 25 and 26 July.

At the 86th session the Committee held an initial exchange of views on the proposed directive and recommendation on capital movements to and from the EEC recently submitted to the Council by the Commission.

The Committee also took stock of the negotiations on the reforms of the international monetary system.

## VI. European Investment Bank

### Loan agreements

#### Federal Republic of Germany

On 1 September 1966 the European Investment Bank signed a loan agreement with the Olympia Werke AG of Wilhelmshaven, for the financing of a calculating machine factory in Braunschweig (Lower Saxony).

The new factory will replace two old workshops, located in the centre of Braunschweig (city in the area bordering on the Eastern Zone). It will enable the modernization, rationalization and increase of production, safeguard the existence of 1 500 present jobs and create approximately 350 new positions. Since the districts around Braunschweig suffer from structural economic backwardness, the project represents an enterprise of a certain importance to this area bordering on the Eastern Zone.

The total cost of the Olympia project is evaluated at DM 25.5 million. The Bank will contribute to its financing by a loan equivalent to DM 8 million (2 million units of account).

The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Land of Saxony.

#### Senegal

On 14 September 1966, the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement with the "Société Industrielle d'Engrais au Sénégal" (SIES) for the financing of a fertilizer factory at M' Bao near Dakar.

The factory, which will have a production capacity of 100-120,000 tons a year, will be the first plant of its kind in West Africa. As raw materials, it will mainly use the aluminium and tricalcium phosphates mined in Senegal; it will be able to produce a range of fertilizers reaching from simple fertilizers (concentrated superphosphate) to ternary compound fertilizers adapted to the needs of the home market, especially for the growing of peanuts and millet.

The capital of SIES is held by Senegalese, European and international owners. The company receives technical and commercial assistance from the French "Potasses d'Alsace" group.

The total cost of the project amounts to 12.4 million units of account (3 100 million CFA francs). The European Investment Bank contributes to its financing by a loan of 2.4 million units of account. Further loans are granted by the International Finance Corporation, which also holds SIES stock, and by the Banque Nationale de Développement du Sénégal, employing funds of the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique.

This loan constitutes the first operation of the European Investment Bank in the Republic of Senegal, under the terms of the Yaoundé Convention associating seventeen African countries and Madagascar with the European Economic Community.

The loan is covered by an unconditional guarantee of the Republic of Senegal.

## **Bonds issue**

The European Investment Bank will realize another bond issue in Italian Lire, with a total value of 15,000 million Lire (24 million units of account).

The twenty-year bonds are redeemable in 15 equal annual instalments as from 1972. They will bear interest at the rate of 6 % per annum.

The agreement concerning this issue was signed in Milan, at the Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, on 23 September, by the President of this Institute, Prof. Dell'Amore, and by the President of the European Investment Bank, Dr. Formentini. In accordance with this agreement, the total amount of the issue has been subscribed by the Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, and the bonds will consequently not be offered to the public.

This is the Bank's fourth bond issue in Italian Lire. The sums collected by all four Lire loans total 60,000 million Lire (96 million units of account).

The European Investment Bank's funded debt, including this issue, totals approximately 342 million units of account, of which 128 million were borrowed in 1966.

# Miscellaneous

## Third anniversary of the death of M. Robert Schuman

M. Lambert Schaus represented the Commission at the ceremony organized by the "Friends of Robert Schuman" to mark the third anniversary of President Schuman's death and the final interment of his body. The ceremony was held at Soy-Chazelles on 2 October 1966.

## Visits to the Community

### Visit of Irish Ministers

Mr Frank Aiken, Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Jack Lynch, Minister of Finance, accompanied by Mr McCann, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr T.K. Whitaker, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr Wagle, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, paid an official visit to the Commission on 20 September 1966.

M. Jean Rey, Commission member with special responsibility for external relations, presided over a meeting in which Messrs. Mansholt and Marjolin, Vice-Presidents of the Commission, also took part. They were accompanied by M. Axel Herbst, Director-General for External Relations, and M. Heinrich Hendus, Director-General for Overseas Development.

The Irish Ministers and Mr Frank Biggar, Irish Ambassador to the Communities, were later received by President Walter Hallstein.

The discussions between the Irish delegation and the Commission members covered a number of problems arising from Ireland's wish to join the Community, recent developments in the Community, economic trends in the Community and Ireland and on the prospects for trade between the Community and Ireland.

The meeting took place in a cordial and constructive atmosphere and will be followed by occasional meetings at ministerial or official level.

### Visit of a group of German Socialist deputies

A group of twenty Socialist members of the Bundestag, headed by Dr. Karl Mommer, Vice-President of Europa-Union, visited the Community on 30 September and 1 October 1966. They were received by M. Hallstein, President of the Commission, and M. Sachs, Permanent Representative of Germany at the EEC. They held discussions with M. von der Groeben, Commission member with special responsibilities for competition, and M. Margulies, member of the Euratom Commission. The main topics of the discussions were the Kennedy round and the Community's external relations, short-term economic policy, social policy, transport policy, agricultural policy and competition problems; talks on energy policy were held with the High Authority at Luxembourg.

## Visit of members of the Norwegian Parliament

A group of Norwegian members of Parliament visited the Commission on 5 September 1966.

Discussions dealt with problems of the Community's external relations, especially those between the EEC and EFTA, as well as problems of the Scandinavian countries.

## M. Rochereau's visit to Rwanda

M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, paid an official visit to Rwanda and was received by the President. He also met several ministers.

Conversations were held on problems of the country's development: M. Rochereau visited several districts which have received aid from the EDF, especially for tea planting.

## Colloquia for nationals of African countries

Four colloquia were held at Esslingen, The Hague, Brussels and Utrecht; 153 representatives from different countries, of whom 35 were English-speaking, took part.

The Commission was represented at the regional seminar of trade-union training, held by the Union générale des Travailleurs de la Côte d'Ivoire (UCTCI) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which took place at Abidjan from 20 to 26 August 1966.

## M. Paul-Henri Spaak, President of the Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA)

On 21 September 1966 M. Paul-Henri Spaak, who recently resigned his seat in the Belgian Parliament and retired from political life, was elected President of the Atlantic Treaty Association.

ANNEX

Administrative directory of the Commission of the  
European Economic Community

The Commission

23-27, avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4

Tel. 35 00 40

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President	Walter HALLSTEIN
Chief Executive Assistant	Karl-Heinz NARJES
Executive Assistant	Jürgen KALKBRENNER
Executive Assistant	Klaus MEYER
Special Adviser to the President	Pierre BOURGUIGNON
Vice-President	Sicco MANSHOLT
Chief Executive Assistant	Alfred MOZER
Executive Assistant	Sjouke JONKER
Vice-President	Robert MARJOLIN
Chief Executive Assistant	Jean FLORY
Adviser	Michel HEDREUL
Vice-President	Lionello LEVI SANDRI
Chief Executive Assistant	Lamberto LAMBERT*
Executive Assistant	Mario MARI
Member	Jean REY
Chief Executive Assistant	Pierre LUCION
Executive Assistant	Alex HOVEN
Member	Hans von der GROEBEN
Chief Executive Assistant	Ernst ALBRECHT
Executive Assistant	Manfred CASPARI
Adviser	Ivo SCHWARTZ
Member	Lambert SCHAUS
Chief Executive Assistant	Lucien KRAUS
Executive Assistant	John PETERS
Member	Henri ROCHEREAU
Chief Executive Assistant	Jean CHAPPERON*
Executive Assistant	Henri VARENNE
Member	Guido COLONNA di PALIANO
Chief Executive Assistant	Rinieri PAULUCCI di CALBOLI
Executive Assistant	Stefano PONZANO

\* Acting.

Secretariat of the Commission

23-27, avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4

Tel. 35 00 40

Executive Secretary Emile NOËL

Deputy Executive Secretary Helmut SIGRIST

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Administrative unit	Head
1. Registrar's Office	Frans DE KOSTER
2. Internal Relations	Jacobus STEPELS
3. Liaison with the other Institutions of the European Communities and with the European Assemblies	Henri ETIENNE
4. General Report and other Periodical Reports	Tullio DONDÉ

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Director-General Axel HERBST

Assistant Götz SCHOFFER

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Administrative unit

Head

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*DIRECTORATE A*

*GENERAL AFFAIRS, MULTILATERAL  
COMMERCIAL POLICY*

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. General Affairs, Protocol                           | Theodorus HIJZEN * |
| 2. Relations with Customs and Trade Organizations, USA | Gerhard BERGHOLD   |
| 3. Relations with International Organizations          | Pierre SCHLÖSSER   |
|  | Franco GIANFRANCHI |

*DIRECTORATE B*

*WESTERN EUROPE — MEMBERSHIP  
AND ASSOCIATION*

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| 2. European countries (Northern and Central Europe)                           | Francesco FRESI    |
| 3. European countries (Southern Europe) **                                    | Adolfo COMBA       |
|   | Jean PETIT-LAURENT |

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\* Also Special Representative of the Commission for trade negotiations in GATT.

\*\* Association with non-European Mediterranean countries comes within the terms of reference of this Division.

*DIRECTORATE C*

*COMMERCIAL POLICY TOWARDS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

Mattia di MARTINO

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2. Africa, Middle East, Latin America Philipp MASSERER
3. Commercial Policy in the Primary Products Sector Hugo de GROOD

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*GENERAL COMMERCIAL POLICY*

Wolfgang ERNST

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2. Agricultural Problems, Canada, Australia, New Zealand Friedrich KLEIN
3. Industrial Problems (development of trade, safeguard clauses), Japan, Hong Kong Marc COLOMB de DAUNANT
4. European countries (Eastern Europe) Aurelio CINGOLANI

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Assistant Umberto STEFANI

Secretary of the Monetary Committee Roland de KERGORLAY

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Administrative unit

Head

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*NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND ECONOMIC TRENDS*

	Horst STEFFE
1. Economic Trends	Paul van den BEMPT
2. France	Hildegard AHRENS
3. Germany	Gerrit van DUIJN
4. Italy	Lothar FLOSS
5. Benelux	Francesco PORRE
6. Methods of Analysis and Business Surveys	Hugues LARGETEAU

*DIRECTORATE B*

*MONETARY MATTERS*

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2. Capital Movements	Giampietro MORELLI
3. Co-ordination of Monetary and Financial Policies	Peter MÖCKEL

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*ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT*

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1. Economic Structure	Roland TAVITIAN
2. Regional Development	Rosario SOLIMA
3. Commercial Policy	Bernhard MOLITOR
4. Energy	Georges BRONDEL

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Director-General Alain PRATE

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Administrative unit

Head

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*DIRECTORATE A*

*MOVEMENT OF GOODS*

- |  |                   |
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| 1. Quantitative Restrictions (except State monopolies) | Guido MILANO      |
| 2. Quantitative Restrictions State monopolies          | Michel MACRON     |
| 3. Abolition of Customs Duties                         | Karl SCHILLING    |
|  | Andries ADRIAANSE |

*DIRECTORATE B*

*CUSTOMS*

- |                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Common Customs Tariff             | Alexis DUBOIS   |
| 2. Tariff Economy Problems           | Emilio CAFIERO  |
| 3. Customs Legislation               | Wolfgang SCHOLZ |
|                                      | ...             |
| 4. Customs Value and Special Studies | Klaus PINGEL    |

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| 2. Companies, Insurance and Banking        | Ulrich BRUNS-WUSTEFELD                     |
| 3. The Professions                         | ...  |
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| 2. Technical Harmonization                               | Dietrich MALTZAHN |
| Sector Scientific Research and Safeguard Clause Art. 226 | ...               |
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| 4. Industrial Sectors and Commerce                       | Etienne GAUTIER   |

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*AGREEMENTS, MONOPOLIES, DUMPING,  
PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION: GENERAL  
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Willy SCHLIEDER

2. Economic Matters

Gérard LABEAU

3. Supervision

Jacques VANDAMME

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Dominant Positions

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2. Indirect Taxes

Johannes JANSEN

3. Direct Taxes

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4. Elimination of Tax Discrimination

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Helmut SCHEUFELE

3. Textiles, Building Materials and Food

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2. Free Movement of Workers

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3. Matters not confined to Europe Pierre MALVE
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4. Matters relating to the various Products Maurice BARTHELEMY

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2. Milk Products Siegfried KORTH
3. Poultry Products ...



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| 2. Wine, Spirits and Derived Products          | Cornelis DRIESPRONG |
| 3. Fish Products                               | Pierre BERTIN       |
| 4. Forests and Forestry Products               | Raimond SIMONNET    |
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| 2. Technical Examination and Supervision of Agriculture Guidance Projects                  | Raymond CRAPS        |
| 3. Improvement of Social Conditions in Agriculture   | Gualberto SCARAMELLA |
| 4. Structural Analyses   | ...                  |
|  | Adolph HERZOG        |

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*AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND LEGISLATION*

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| 2. Reports and Accounting Information Network                         | François STROOBANTS |
| 3. Harmonization of Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Rules | Claude BAILLET      |
| 4. European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)          | Heinrich STEIGER    |
| 5. Conditions of Competition in Agriculture                           | Hendrik ZIJLMANS    |
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6. Privileges, Pensions and Community Income Tax

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4. Internal Trade ○ Emmy KLEINE
5. Non-Member Countries, Publications ○ Rolf SANNWALD

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2. Nuclear Energy △ Jean DARRAGON
3. Overseas Associates ○ Jean REYNIER

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2. Transport ○ □ Helmut REUM

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*INDUSTRIES AND CRAFTS*

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2. Crop Products, Balance-sheets and Agricultural Structure

- ...  
 Stephanus LOUWES  
 Günther THIEDE

*The English version of this directory is an unofficial translation; the titles given are issued for information only, and are liable to amendment.*

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Items concerning the activities of the European Economic Community published in the official gazette of the European Communities between 1 September and 6 October 1966

### COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

#### Regulations

- Règlement n° 124/66/CEE de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1966, diminuant le montant supplémentaire pour les œufs en coquilles de volailles de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 124/66/CEE of 2 September 1966 reducing the supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell) No. 159, 3. 9.66
- Règlement n° 125/66/CEE de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1966, modifiant le règlement n° 73/64/CEE en ce qui concerne les ports retenus pour le calcul des prix Caf du riz et des brisures (Commission Regulation No. 125/66/CEE of 7 September 1966 amending Regulation No. 73/64/CEE as regards assumed ports of entry in calculating the cif prices of rice and broken rice) No. 161, 8. 9.66
- Règlement n° 126/66/CEE de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1966, fixant la qualité minimale à laquelle le blé tendre et le seigle doivent répondre pour être considérés comme propres à la consommation humaine (Commission Regulation No. 126/66/CEE of 12 September 1966 fixing the minimum quality standards of non-durum wheat and rye for human consumption) No. 163, 13. 9.66
- Règlement n° 127/66/CEE de la Commission, du 12 septembre 1966, déterminant les frais techniques de dénaturation du blé et du seigle pour les campagnes 1965/1966 et 1966/1967 (Commission Regulation No. 127/66/CEE of 12 September 1966 determining the technical costs of denaturing non-durum wheat and rye for the 1965/1966 and 1966/1967 marketing years) No. 163, 13. 9.66
- Règlement n° 128/66/CEE de la Commission du 12 septembre 1966, modifiant le règlement n° 70 en vue de fixer un coefficient d'équivalence entre l'avoine finlandaise offerte sur le marché mondial et le standard de qualité pour lequel est fixé le prix de seuil (Commission Regulation No. 128/66/CEE of 12 September 1966 amending Regulation No. 70 by fixing an equivalence coefficient between Finnish oats offered on the world market and the standard of quality in respect of which the threshold price is fixed) No. 163, 13. 9.66
- Règlement n° 129/66/CEE de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1966, portant diminution du montant supplémentaire pour les œufs entiers liquides ou congelés (Commission Regulation No. 129/66/CEE of 16 September 1966 reducing the supplementary amount for liquid or frozen eggs) No. 164, 17. 9.66
- Règlement n° 130/66/CEE du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1966, relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Council Regulation No. 130/66/CEE of 26 July 1966 on the financing of the common agricultural policy) No. 165, 21. 9.66
- Règlement n° 131/66/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, portant prorogation du règlement n° 142/64/CEE du Conseil relatif à la restitution à la production pour les amidons et la fécule (Council Regulation No. 131/66/CEE of 22 September 1966 extending Council Regulation No. 142/64/CEE on the grant of refunds to starch producers) No. 169, 27. 9.66

- Règlement n° 132/66/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, prorogeant le règlement n° 130/65/CEE du Conseil relatif à l'octroi d'une restitution à la production pour les gruaux et semoules de maïs utilisés par l'industrie de la brasserie (Council Regulation No. 132/66/CEE of 22 September 1966 extending Council No. 130/65/CEE on the grant of refunds to producers of maize groats and meal used for brewing) No. 169, 27. 9.66
- Règlement n° 133/66/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, portant fixation du montant des prélèvements envers les pays tiers pour le porc, la viande de porc et les produits à base de viande de porc, pour les importations effectuées durant le quatrième trimestre 1966 (Council Regulation No. 133/66/CEE of 22 September 1966 fixing the levies on pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported from non-member countries in the fourth quarter of 1966) No. 169, 27. 9.66
- Règlement n° 134/66/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, modifiant les règlements n° 45, 46, 116, 129/63/CEE et 59/64/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne les œufs à couver de volailles de basse-cour et les volailles vivantes d'un poids n'excédant pas 185 grammes (Council Regulation No. 134/66/CEE of 22 September 1966 amending Council Regulations Nos. 45, 46, 116 and 129/63/CEE and 59/64/CEE with regard to poultry eggs for hatching and live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes in weight) No. 69, 27. 9.66
- Règlement n° 135/66/CEE de la Commission, du 28 septembre 1966, portant, pour le quatrième trimestre 1966 adaptation et fixation des prix d'écluse et fixation des prélèvements envers les pays tiers dans le secteur des œufs et volailles (Commission Regulation No. 135/66/CEE of 28 September 1966 adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices, and fixing the levies for eggs and poultry imported from non-member countries in the fourth quarter of 1966) No. 171, 29. 9.66
- Règlement n° 136/66/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, portant établissement d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des matières grasses (Council Regulation No. 136/66/CEE of 22 September 1966 establishing a common organization of the market in fats and oils) No. 172, 30. 9.66
- Règlement n° 137/66/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, relatif aux mesures particulières concernant la vente, après transformation, de beurre de stock privé (Council Regulation No. 137/66/CEE of 22 September 1966 on the sale of private stocks of butter after processing) No. 172, 30. 9.66
- Règlement n° 138/66/CEE du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, portant modification du règlement n° 111/64/CEE du Conseil et dérogeant à l'article 14 paragraphe 1 du règlement n° 13/64/CEE du Conseil en ce qui concerne le lait condensé (Council Regulation No. 138/66/CEE of 22 September 1966 amending Council Regulation No. 111/64/CEE and waiving Article 14(1) of Council Regulation No. 13/64/CEE in respect of condensed milk) No. 172, 30. 9.66
- Règlement n° 139/66/CEE de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1966, adaptant et fixant les prix d'écluse applicables aux porcs, à la viande de porc et aux autres produits à base de viande de porc pour les importations effectuées durant le quatrième trimestre 1966 (Commission Regulation No. 139/66/CEE of 29 September 1966 adjusting and fixing the sluice-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported in the fourth quarter of 1966) No. 172, 30. 9.66
- Règlement n° 140/66/CEE du Conseil, du 30 septembre 1966, concernant une diminution temporaire du montant des prélèvements pour les porcs vivants et la viande de porc. (Council Regulation No. 140/66/CEE of 30 September 1966 temporarily reducing the levies on live pigs and pigmeat) No. 173, 30. 9.66
- Règlement n° 141/66/CEE de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant prorogation de la durée de validité du règlement n° 123/66/CEE de la Commission, du 23 août 1966, prévoyant des dispositions en vue d'éviter les détournements de trafic dans les échanges intracommunautaires

de viande bovine congelée (Commission Regulation No. 141/66/CEE of 30 September 1966 extending Commission Regulation No. 123/66/CEE of 23 August 1966 containing provisions for avoiding deflection of intra-Community trade in frozen meat and veal)	No. 174,	1.10.66
Règlement n° 142/66/CEE de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, fixant un montant supplémentaire pour les œufs en coquille de volailles de basse-cour (Commission Regulation No. 142/66/CEE of 30 September 1966 fixing a supplementary amount for poultry eggs in shell)	No. 174,	1.10.66
Règlement n° 143/66/CEE de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, portant prorogation du règlement n° 40/66/CEE de la Commission, du 6 avril 1966, fixant le montant maximum des restitutions applicables aux exportations vers les pays tiers de viande bovine congelés n'ayant pas fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention (Commission Regulation No. 143/66/CEE of 30 September 1966 extending Commission Regulation No. 40/66/CEE of 6 April 1966 fixing the maximum amount of refund applicable to exports to non-member countries of frozen beef and veal which have not been the subject of market intervention measures)	No. 176,	3.10.66
Règlement n° 144/66/CEE de la Commission, du 30 Septembre 1966, modifiant l'annexe du règlement n° 161/64/CEE relatif au prix du marché mondial de la viande congelée (Commission Regulation No. 144/66/CEE of 30 September 1966 amending the annex of Regulation No. 161/64/CEE concerning world market prices for frozen meat)	No. 176,	3.10.66
Règlement n° 145/66/CEE de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1966, modifiant certains règlements de la Commission en ce qui concerne le calcul des prélèvements et des restitutions applicables au lait condensé (Commission Regulation No. 145/66/CEE of 30 September 1966 amending certain Commission regulations as regards the calculation of levies and refunds on condensed milk)	No. 176,	3.10.66
Règlement n° 146/66/CEE de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1966, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de raisins de table de plein air en provenance de Bulgarie et de Hongrie (Commission Regulation No. 146/66/CEE of 5 October 1966 introducing a countervailing charge on dessert grapes grown in the open imported from Bulgaria and Hungary)	No. 178,	6.10.66

## THE COUNCIL

### Information

Avis de concours général n° 27/Conseils (deux traducteurs adjoints d'expression allemande) [Notice of general competitive examination No. 27/Conseils (two German-speaking assistant translators)]	No. 160,	5. 9.66
Avis de concours général n° 28/Conseils (un assistant) [Notice of general competitive examination No. 28/Conseils (assistant)]	No. 160,	5. 9.66
Décision du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1966, relative à la suppression des droits de douane et à l'interdiction des restrictions quantitatives entre les Etats membres et à la mise en application des droits du tarif douanier commun pour les produits autres que ceux énumérés à l'annexe II du Traité (Council Decision of 26 July 1966 concerning the suspension of customs duties and the prohibition of quantitative restrictions between the member countries and concerning the application of CCT duties to products other than those listed in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. 165,	21. 9.66
Décision du Conseil, du 22 septembre 1966, prorogeant la décision du Conseil du 28 juillet 1966 autorisant la République italienne à augmenter, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, les prélèvements applicables à certaines importations en provenance des pays tiers (Council Decision of 22 September 1966 extending the Council Decision of 28 July 1966 authorizing Italy to increase the levies on certain beef and veal imports from non-member countries)	No. 172,	30. 9.66

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

Décision de la Commission, du 25 août 1966, portant fixation des prix servant au calcul du prélèvement envers les pays tiers dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Decision of 25 August 1966 fixing the prices to be used as a basis in calculating levies on beef and veal imported from non-member countries)	No. 161,	8. 9.66
Décision de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1966, portant fixation des prix Caf du riz et des brisures (Council Decision of 8 September 1966 fixing cif prices of rice and broken rice)	No. 164,	17. 9.66
Décision de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1966, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit du beurre en stock public (Commission Decision of 9 September 1966 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to sell butter from public stocks at reduced prices)	No. 164,	17. 9.66
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Avis de concours n° CEE/841/L (Traducteurs adjoints) [Notice of competitive examination No. CEE/841/L (assistant translators)]	No. 158,	1. 9.66
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## COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Judgments

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Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 56-65 (demande de décision préjudicielle par la Cour d'appel de Paris dans le litige entre la Société technique minière et la société Maschinebau Ulm GmbH) [Judgment of the Court in case 56-65 (request for preliminary ruling submitted by the Cour d'Appel, Paris *in re* Société technique minière v. Maschinebau Ulm GmbH)]

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Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 61-65 (demande de décision préjudicielle par le « Scheidsgerecht van het Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf » (Heerlen) dans le litige entre Mme Vve G. Vassen-Göbbels et la direction du "Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf") (Judgment of the Court in case 61-65 (request for preliminary ruling submitted by the Scheidsgerecht van het Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf, Heerlen, Netherlands, *in re* Mme C. Vaasen-Göbbels v. Beambtenfonds voor het Mijnbedrijf)

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Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 32-65 (Gouvernement de la République italienne contre le Conseil de la CEE et la Commission de la CEE) [Judgment of the Court in case 32-65 (Government of the Republic of Italy v. EEC Council and EEC Commission)]

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Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 4-66 (demande de décision préjudicielle par le « Centrale Raad van Beroep » à Utrecht dans le litige entre Mme J.E. Hagenbeek, Vve W. Labots, et le « Raad van Arbeid » à Arnhem) [Judgment of the Court in case 4-66 (request for preliminary ruling submitted by the Centrale Raad van Beroep, Utrecht *in re* Mme J.E. Hagenbeek, Mme W. Labots v. Raad van Arbeid, Arnhem)]

No. 170, 29. 9.66

Issues of the agricultural supplement to the official gazette containing the tables appended to the Commission's decisions fixing cif prices, premiums to be added to levies, the amounts to be added or deducted in computing refunds for cereals, and free-at-frontier cereal prices:

Supplement No. 35 of 14 September 1966

Supplement No. 36 of 21 September 1966

Supplement No. 37 of 28 September 1966

Supplement No. 38 of 5 October 1966

## Recent publications of the European Economic Community <sup>(1)</sup>

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CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Valeurs unitaires (EEC Information. Agricultural Markets. Unit values). Numéro spécial (Special issue). (f/d/i/n). Limited distribution.

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Bulletin des acquisitions — Bibliothèque de la Commission de la CEE (Recent additions. Library of the Commission of the EEC). Monthly. No. 9/1966). Limited distribution.

4001  
Memorandum by the Commission of the European Economic Community on the Establishment of European Companies (submitted by the Commission to the Council on 22 April 1966). See "Supplement to Bulletin Nos. 9-10/1966 of the European Economic Community" (f, d, i, n, e). Bfrs 15; 2s.6d.; \$0.30).

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Accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Grèce, et documents annexes. 2<sup>e</sup> édition complétée (Extraits du Journal Officiel des Communautés européennes n° 26 du 18 février 1963) (Agreement setting up an Association between the European Economic Community and Greece and related documents) 2nd edition (Extracts from the official gazette of the European Communities No. 26, 18 February 1963). 1966. 156 pp. (f, d, i, n: *in preparation*). Bfrs. 40; 5s.9d.; \$0.80.

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Ninth General Report on the activities of the Community (1 April 1965 to 31 March 1966). 1966. 374 pp. (f, d, i, n; *e: in preparation*). Bfrs. 75; 10s.9d.; \$1.50.

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Les problèmes de main-d'œuvre dans la Communauté en 1966 (Labour problems in the Community in 1966). 1966. 144 p. (f, d, i, n). Bfrs. 60; 8s.6d.; \$1.20.

#### STUDIES — Competition Series

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## Publications by the Joint Services of the three Communities

### Joint Information Service

#### Publications by offices in capital cities

- Bonn : Europäische Gemeinschaft No. 10, October 1966
  - The Hague : Europese Gemeenschap No. 86, October 1966
  - Paris : Communauté européenne No. 10, October 1966
  - Rome : Comunità Europea No. 10, October 1966
  - London: European Community No. 10, October 1966
  - Washington : European Community No. 96, September 1966
- Also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea, No. 10, October 1966

### Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin — No. 10/1966

Commerce extérieur: Statistique Mensuelle — No. 10/1966 (Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics)

Commerce extérieur: Tableaux Analytiques

fascicule janvier-juin 1964: Importations

fascicule janvier-juin 1964: Exportations

(Foreign Trade — Analytical tables — January/June 1964, imports — January/June 1964, exports)

Associés d'Outre-Mer: Statistique du Commerce Extérieur — No. 9/1966 (Overseas Associated Areas: Foreign Trade Statistics)

Statistiques de l'Energie — No. 5/1966 (Energy Statistics)

Sidérurgie — No. 5/1955 (Iron and Steel)

Statistiques Sociales: — "Statistique Harmonisée des Gains Horaires, octobre 1965" — No. 4/1966 (Social Statistics: — "Normalized statistics of hourly earnings, October 1965")

Transports: "Transports des Produits du Traité de la CECA — 1964" (Transport — "Transport of ECSC products, 1964")

Statistique Agricole — No. 6/1966 (Agricultural Statistics)



